



M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, may turn out to be the real Republican leader—Atlanta Constitution.

Whenever the Indians are whipped it is a "glorious victory," and whenever the pale-faces are defeated it is an "atrocious massacre."

The growth of population in the new state of Washington during the past ten years has been phenomenal, the per cent of increase being 363. That of North Dakota is even more so, being 395 per cent.

Grover Cleveland, who was as dumb as an oyster all last summer, has had more to say since the election than any man in America. The stuffed statesman is going to have another opportunity tonight at Madison Square Garden where he will be permitted to pose as a political prophet.

The Topeka Journal speaks of the cause of Irish home rule as "the lost cause," in consequence of the Parnell imbroglio. The success of the cause may be deferred for a time, but its ultimate triumph does not depend upon any one man and will, therefore, ultimately prevail.

The bank clearings for last week show a decrease in the volume of business done at an unusually large number of points throughout the country. The squeeze goes on, crushing the commercial and industrial life out of the nation, while congress sits high up in the national capitol playing the role of Nero.

A bill has been introduced in the United States senate by Mr. Stanford of California, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue \$100,000,000 in greenbacks and loan it to the owners of unencumbered real estate at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. The question is what occasion have the owners of unencumbered farms to borrow money. It is other fellows that need it.

The New York Sun has discovered our Jerry: "The Hon. Jerry Simpson, the sockless statesman of Medicine Lodge, seems to be the most meaty and picturesque of the numerous candidates of the People's party of Kansas for Mr. Ingalls' seat in the senate. The sockless statesman would be a joy at the capitol, and the glint of his firm feet in the marble halls a splendid vision of delight."

Within five years Japan has had postal savings banks, and the depositors have increased from ten thousand the first year to nearly for hundred thousand at present, and the deposits from less than sixteen thousand dollars to more than twenty millions. The postmaster-general of the United States is not without lacking of practical results in his urgent recommendations for the establishing of the system in this country.

The Journal says "thieves in Topeka is becoming a matter of the gravest concern. Every day a dozen or more arrests are made, yet the thieves seem to become bolder and more numerous each day. Housebreaking is often but a prelude to murder. The police are making every effort to stop the wave of larceny, and it is to be hoped they will soon have all the thieves in custody." If the theory commonly advanced by some people, that the liquor traffic is the prime cause of all lawlessness, is correct, we can suggest in a word a remedy for the trouble in Topeka that the Journal speaks of, i. e., close the joints.

This is the strain in which Peffer, a candidate for the United States senate, talked about Ingalls but a short time since: "Senator Ingalls is a national character, a standing achievement of his state. Wherever Ingalls is known the people have heard of Kansas. Without stopping to weigh the value of his reputation or his services to the people of this state, the fact is that Senator Ingalls occupies an exalted position in the estimation of persons outside the state, and these considerations are sufficient to justify the anxious solicitude with which the critical public will await the election of his successor."

Globe-Democrat: "Another attempt, however, to secure an agreement among the nations on a ratio between the metals and to bring about a general opening of the mints to silver ought to be made. The United States cannot safely undertake single-handed to force the white metal up to a parity with the yellow by the free-coinage device." It is not worth while to see the United States can not establish and maintain a parity of value between the metals. This government can and has accomplished much more difficult undertakings. It can do it, and the people demand that it shall.

A bill is pending before the South Carolina legislature requiring the railroad companies to provide separate cars for the two races. They may be able to make such a law that will stand down there, but it wouldn't stand in Michigan, any longer than the state supreme court could get a pass at it. That court has decided that no discrimination shall be made in any public place on account of color, not even to the extent of providing equally good accommodations and service. It is said the Carolina roads are opposing the proposed measure on practical grounds.

NO MONKEY BUSINESS.

Mr. Stanley, in his article on the African pygmies, in the January Scribner's, says: "For the benefit of such of your readers as take an interest in pigmy humanity, I have taken the trouble to write this article, that they may have a little more consideration for the undersized creatures inhabiting the great forest of equatorial Africa. They must relieve their minds of the Darwinian theory, avoid coupling man with the ape, and banish all thoughts of the fictitious, small-brained progenitor supposed to be existing somewhere on land unsundered, since the oceanic period."

Intellectually, the pigmy of the African forest are the equals of about 50 per cent of the modern inhabitants of any great American city of today. And yet there has been no change or progress of any kind among the pigmies of the forest since the time of Herodotus.

THEY ARE CLOSED.

The Leavenworth Times appeared Sunday morning with a half column on Wichita joints in which it declares that Governor Humphrey changed the board of police commissioners in Wichita, replacing two prohibitionists with resubmissionists. It is unnecessary for the EAGLE to say to the people of Wichita that the Times misrepresents the facts. No such thing occurred.

The Times then goes on to complain that there is no effort made to close the joints in Wichita, and that the city is still sticking to the "fining system."

As we did not believe the last assertion any more than the first, we detailed a reliable man to hunt up the truth. Knowing that "joints" are not run openly, and that they are hard to find, by the ordinary observer, for the reason that they are largely run in the houses of questionable character and in out-of-the-way places, and only known to the patrons and initiated, our directions were to see the men patronized by joints very largely, such as the bakers, the cigar makers, the ginger-pop bottling works, the glassware dealers, etc. And now for the result: Mr. Zimmerman has taken his mineral water and pop wagon off the street and discharged his hands for the reason that the joints are closed, and his trade is gone. Three bakers interviewed said that their trade had been largely affected in bread, pies and cakes, and they had all discharged one or more hands.

One glassware man said his trade had been noticeably affected by the closing of the joints, and some of the fancy grocery men declared the same thing, while merchants in other lines admitted that they feel the effect sensibly from the fact that the hundred or so joints formerly flourishing here were very largely patronized by non-resident and transient of various characters. Our representative, to confirm his findings, then went to some of the men who had been arrested and fined for keeping joints. They affirmed, what is generally known, that after paying fines and rents there was nothing left more than a living for themselves and families, and that in the face of threatened prosecutions and continual police notices they could not afford to continue in the business.

For several weeks now the Times has been harping on Wichita. Having taken the trouble to investigate for its benefit, as much as for our own information, we sincerely hope that it will now let up. We do not deny that Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison are full of joints for we know nothing about it, but the truth is, Wichita is too sober to be lively.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT.

Bulletin No. 18, issued from the census bureau Dec. 12, contains the finally determined statement of population of the United States as a whole and each state separately. The total is given at 62,623,390. The bulletin classifies or groups the states in order with the aggregate population of each, as follows: North Atlantic Division—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, 17,401,545. South Atlantic Division—Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, 8,857,920. North Central Division—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas—22,362,316. South Central Division—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas—10,912,893. Western Division—Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California—3,027,913. Alaska and the Indian territory are not included in the foregoing as the census has not yet been completed, being under special investigation. With these additions when completed the total, it is believed, will be swelled to 63,000,000. The per cent of increase in population for the entire country during the past decade has been 24.8, as against 25.9 from 1870 to 1880, and 26.6 from 1860 to 1870.

The population by states and increase during the decade from 1880 is as follows:

States	Population 1880	Population 1890	Increase
Maine	69,000	113,000	44,000
New Hampshire	125,000	225,000	100,000
Vermont	122,000	182,000	60,000
Massachusetts	1,230,000	1,530,000	300,000
Rhode Island	245,000	325,000	80,000
Connecticut	282,000	352,000	70,000
New York	3,440,000	4,240,000	800,000
New Jersey	1,220,000	1,520,000	300,000
Pennsylvania	2,200,000	2,700,000	500,000
Delaware	100,000	150,000	50,000
Maryland	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
District of Columbia	100,000	150,000	50,000
Virginia	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
West Virginia	100,000	150,000	50,000
North Carolina	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
South Carolina	100,000	150,000	50,000
Georgia	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Florida	100,000	150,000	50,000
Alabama	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Mississippi	100,000	150,000	50,000
Tennessee	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Kentucky	100,000	150,000	50,000
Arkansas	100,000	150,000	50,000
Missouri	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Iowa	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Illinois	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Michigan	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Wisconsin	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Minnesota	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Nebraska	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Kansas	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
South Dakota	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
North Dakota	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Montana	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Wyoming	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Colorado	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
New Mexico	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Arizona	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Utah	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Nevada	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Idaho	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Washington	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Oregon	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
California	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Alaska	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000
Indian Territory	1,200,000	1,400,000	200,000

In the state of Kansas the census of population has been taken every year since 1885, the results of which are:

Year	Population
1880, federal census	906,066
1880, state census	1,208,320
1885, state census	1,496,728
1887, state census	1,514,728
1888, state census	1,518,352
1890, state census	1,486,074
1890, federal census	1,427,093

THE GREAT COMEDY.

The EAGLE's correspondent at Guthrie sends us a Kodak picture taken of the house in session the next morning after the assembly room had been used for a theatrical troupe and before the stage and its paraphernalia had been removed. The surroundings moved Representative Pack to rise in his place and say "Mr. Stage Manager: I was not present at the adjournment of the troupe, and I arise to inquire what part I am expected to play?"

The Topeka pension agency paid out on the December payment \$1,475,085.25, covering 41,380 vouchers, which is the largest sum ever made in this district. The Topeka agency stands second in the list in amounts paid and first in percentage of cost as to amounts disbursed.—State Journal.

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

The Kansas Santa Claus carries a palm-leaf fan. The precious Kansas cherry tree is swelling its buds. The Alliance will amend it to: "Three cheers and a bull call!" McKinley is said to think almost as little of Plumb as Voorhees does of Ingalls. Luther Chaffin's best thoughts on Ingalls are found in the local page of the Champion.

There is one nice thing about a rain this time of year. It doesn't "save the corn crop."

Kilgore's boots and Simpson's socks are a pair to draw to—particularly in the morning.

In another six months the Alliance papers will be howling at their delinquent subscribers.

President Harrison probably sees now where he missed it by not putting Senator Plumb in the cabinet.

The usual inauguration ball at Topeka will not be given next month. The Alliance is not in sympathy with "hoed-downs."

A man wanted to bet yesterday that he could go around the world while Mrs. Lease was making a "few" remarks on the situation.

This weather is not unprecedented in Kansas—oh, no! People who read almanacs will tell you that the winter of 1885 was identical.

It is a good thing for the editor of the Abilene Reflector that he did not live in Shakespeare's time. He might have criticized the Bard.

Senator Ingalls is full of unique surprises. Everybody was certain he would fight the election bill, but he comes out and upholds it.

Congressman Otis will probably be very popular with all committees. They will expect him to be familiar with the milk of human kindness.

Bill Higgins pronounces the boilers in the state house unsafe. If this is the case some members around the building may go higher than Campbell.

It wasn't a Kansas congressman who said he was trying to get a "life-sized statue of President Harrison," but the Kansas members laughed.

The Kansas excursionists are passing off as capitalists in the south. As a good portion of the party are newly married gentlemen, they are surely not because of it.

A Cawker City man has voted the Republican ticket for fifty-two years and never scratched a ticket. He is of sterner stuff than the 82,000 majority is made of.

Senator Ingalls is opposed to the proposed "cloture" rule of the senate and refuses to attend the meetings of the committee, which is thus deprived of a quorum.

When people start in to read a long editorial in the Atchison Champion they are not sure whether it will end up with a compliment to St. Jacob's Oil or a jab at Ingalls.

The people along the banks of the Mississippi river are looking for something extraordinary in the way of a spring rise, next year. This will make Mr. McKinley extremely tired.

A comparative stranger in policies who was recently introduced to Jerry Simpson, as one of the Kansas delegation at Washington, asked Jerry if he would be in the house. "Of course," Jerry replied, "do you think I would live in a barn?"

Jerry Simpson received recently from a New Jersey manufacturer, an elegant assortment of silk, woolen and cotton hosiery. The congressman-elect studied over the situation a while, picked up a well thumbed copy of the McKinley bill, and expressed the cargo back to Jerry City with the following note: "I have just finished figuring up the tax upon these stockings and I find that it amounts to 75 per cent. I will wear no socks until the tax is taken off."

DEATH TO CHINCH BUGS.

Professor Snow appears to have discovered snore death to the chinch bugs. In 1889 he heard of the ravages of the disease in a "settlement" of these pests in Morris county. He sent for some of the victims and let them in to state in a jar in his laboratory at Lawrence. Then he placed some apparently healthy bugs in the same jar, and in a short time they all sickened and died. It was then published broadcast that Professor Snow was able to inoculate chinch bugs with a disease that would destroy them. Soon demands were made upon him for infected bugs, experiments have been tried with them in Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota, and in many counties in Kansas, and almost everywhere with the most gratifying success. Here is one of the reports received by Professor Snow, which shows how the disease is spread and its effect upon the bugs:

FLORENCE, Kan., Nov. 1, 1890.

DEAR SIR: On August 20 (I think it was) I wrote to you to send me some infected chinch bugs, and on the 20th of the same month you sent me a small lot of infected bugs (I suppose about thirty in all). I then put with these about twenty more as many healthy ones and kept them forty-eight hours and then deposited them in and through my field. (I have about fifty-five acres under cultivation.) At the time I wrote for bugs my place was all in corn and a very large crop of chinch bugs, I am in Ohio, saying that there were more bugs on my farm than any two of the same amount of land under cultivation. At the time of sending to you for bugs I told two of my neighbors of my intention and they laughed at the idea; nevertheless I sent. When I put them in my field it had rained fully a half day, and after noon I commenced to place them about in different places in my field. I noticed no change in the bugs for three days, it being cold, and on the fourth and fifth days the weather was in no warm, and it was then that the destruction of the enemy commenced with great satisfaction to myself and great surprise to my laughing neighbors. One of my neighbors, Mr. George Winchester, said that there ought to be a subscription raised and donated to me. I told him not to me but to your praise belonged.

I think that it took about eight days after the five from the time that I placed them in my field before they were all destroyed. The fifth day after I put out the diseased bugs I noticed that a great many bugs were flying away from my place. I cannot say if the disease spread in this way or not, or if it spread at all. Three or four persons said that they would come and procure me some of the dead bugs, but no one came.

This much I can say, with me this experiment has been a complete success. It has done me a great deal of good. I cannot give it a money value, but am satisfied that had it not been for the infected bugs obtained of you that I would have lost twenty-seven acres of wheat and eight acres of rye, and when I wrote to you for bugs I then contemplated putting out considerable wheat, and I was at that time considerably troubled about the bugs in my corn, thinking that if I put out my wheat at all it would be destroyed by bugs; but thanks to you, my wheat is now safe from bugs, at least those that were on my place before sowing my wheat. I only wish that I had written to you sooner than this.

I send by express one bottle of bugs that I gathered after they commenced to die. Respectfully, JOHN F. KNOBLE.

IT IS VERY FUNNY.

From the Kansas City Journal.

We mean, to hear men gravenly and earnestly discussing the question of "parity" between gold and silver, as though the world depended on these conditions. We don't see the term "intrinsic value" applied to the "precious metals" so often as was the habit of a few years ago. The people, or rather popular intelligence, has had its walking boots on as regards money for some years. The gold bugs used to talk as though the Creator had made gold for money. Had the arts of engraving and printing been known a few thousand years ago as well as now—the image of Caesar had been printed on a greenback instead of the rude form in which it was stamped on Roman coins.

We hope the friends of modern money will not forget that even free silver coinage is not the all of currency requirements. Mr. Wilson has \$30,000,000 in halves and quarters now on hand that he can't keep in circulation, and the treasurer of the United States wants to have ones, twos and fives in paper sent out to represent it. Our silver mining friends have not yet seen the light because it is gold to their mill. So do we, but because it is one step toward making the control of the money supplied by the brokers more difficult. But, all the same, we would authorize the issue of greenbacks at any time when the supply of currency fell below a certain limit, or when, as now, the money owners lock it up. And it ought to be loaned to the people direct if the banks won't. That is real currency reform.

Let the public remember the fact that the Supreme court of the United States has decided that the government has the constitutional authority to issue legal tender paper at any time. All we have to do is to send men to congress who are ready and willing to exercise that authority, and we can corner Wall street just as readily as Wall street corner the rest of the country. Free silver is a good thing and ought to be, but is a mitigation of the conditions, not a remedy for them.

A SHYLOCK LAW.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

In a recent number of the EAGLE I read with much interest, the correspondence between Judge Reed and S. E. Jocelyn. It revealed to me a condition of affairs which I had no idea existed in Kansas. I had no idea that those farmers in Kansas, burdened with mortgages, were so completely in the hands of the spoiler—bound hand and foot by the most unjust mortgage laws. How was it possible that such mortgage laws were adopted in a state like Kansas, and so long maintained without the evil being remedied?

It looks like a studied plan in the interest of the Shylocks. Such indifference to the interests of the farmer, in an agricultural state is a matter of wonder. The people "who have been farming the farmer" all over the United States must have got in their "fine work" easily in Kansas. Legislators which failed to reform these laws are no better than those that enacted them. A legislature which will not provide a remedy for such wrongs as results from your present mortgage laws culpably neglects the interests of the people. Certainly your legislature this winter will give this subject needed attention. Your legislators have now the opportunity to distinguish themselves by fidelity to the interests of the people.

N. CLARK.

New York, Dec. 13, 1890.

THE TRUTH ABOUT PLUMB.

From the Kansas City Star.

The Cincinnati Times-Star says: "It is about time for Senator Plumb to drop his Republican mask. Opposing the party's tariff policy, financial policy, and honest election program, he would not be out of place on the Democratic ticket of the chamber. Plumb's disguise no longer serves his purpose either in the senate or before the country, and he might as well go over to the enemy body and breeches." Plumb is not less a Republican now than he has always been because he desires reform in party and brings it once more in touch with the people. He sees in this course the only chance of saving it from destruction. He is fighting on the side of the people, and that is statesmanship as well as good politics. Organs of the Times-Star stamp out any suggestion of the Republican party that the party can ally itself to spare any more. Plumb is a sincere Republican. His interests as well as his sympathies are with that party. He has no desire to leave it, but if it should come to a separation Plumb could get along without the Republican party quite as well as the party could get along without him.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The end of the legislature is tomorrow. The first history of Oklahoma is finally out.

The Guthrie News is in the hands of the sheriff.

The Edmond Sun is still talking of Ventura county.

The Kingfisher Democrat is a rantankerous little organ.

The Capital prints the word Guthrie in all "capital" letters.

The Sawyer-Stiles case will come off in Oklahoma City soon.

The legislature will adjourn just in time to escape the people's "Merry Christmas."

There are few papers in Oklahoma that do not run a "Tom and Jerry" advertisement.

The Statehood convention to have been held at Purcell, Saturday, has been postponed.

Oklahoma could afford to keep such members as Clark supplied with "good" whisky.

The Oklahoma City Journal is sure that the last bill locating the capital at Oklahoma City will pass.

The man who can't tell an Indian horse when he sees it has no business in the equine trade in Oklahoma.

The Norman church row is still going on. Hamble is now vindictive against himself in the Oklahoma City Gazette.

Oklahoma City, no matter what its prospects, never forgets her brown skin. It has organized an immigration bureau.

Santa Claus when he goes down the chimney, will be surprised to find that lots of Oklahoma people haven't their stores up yet.

Sam Paul was presented with a scene a few days before the shooting episode. It would have been better for him if he had waited until the time of a gun.

The Oklahoma City Journal says: It is to be sincerely hoped that the people of the United States do not judge the citizens of Oklahoma by the members of the legislature.

New York World—Oklahoma has a temporary capital, and Kingfisher is its name. As soon as the townsites cartridges arrive, debate as to a permanent site will be resumed.

Marion Record: When irate members of the Oklahoma legislature throw howling house biscuits at each other there should be no trouble in proving that it was an assault with intent to kill.

The postoffice at Seward was burglarized Friday night of over \$30. At the time Postmaster Howe was absent and his assistant came into Guthrie yesterday and wired for Postoffice Inspector Elliott, who was in Purcell.

Following is a list of the county school superintendents appointed by Governor Steele last Monday: L. A. Wilson, Beaver county; E. E. Wilson, Canadian county; M. M. Gough, Cleveland county; J. A. Bouhness, Oklahoma county, and Frank Terry, Logan county.

Sam Paul had his preliminary examination for the shooting of his son, before Commissioner Denney at Ardmore on Monday. Major Monroe was his principal attorney. On the evidence he was bound over to court in the sum of \$1,000 which he gave readily and was released.

Kansas City Star: Governor Steele is very sensible to call a halt on further capital legislation for the present in Oklahoma. It is a little early yet to fix the seat of government in the new territory. There is liable to be a material change in the towns which are competing for the capital, and a selection made at this time might prove altogether unsatisfactory ten years hence. Kansas worried along without a permanent capital from 1844 to 1861, and then made a choice which proved the truth of the saying that "there is luck in leisure." The capital question in Oklahoma can wait at least until the farmers succeed in harvesting a crop and get in shape to think about building a state house.

Edmund Sun: H. G. Ruggles, an attorney of Wichita, was here this week attending to some legal business. He was Capt. Payne's attorney and instituted a suit against the government, but it never came to trial. While in conversation he wished to know where Capt. Payne held forth during his sojourn in Oklahoma. The Payne claim, as most of our citizens know, is the one that was located by Dow McConick, and now owned by John Wallace, and it will soon pass into history as an old land mark. Many of those on neighboring claims have each taken a log of the house that Payne erected and occupied, and are putting it into the frame work of their houses as a relic.

Mr. R. R. Hickox, of El Reno, says that the recent ghost dances were tame affairs as compared with the dances the Cheyennes and Arapahoes used to have when he was government farmer, three or four years ago. The sun and medicine dances were then frequently indulged in, and they were for no other purpose than to give opportunities for self torture. Sometimes the braves would dance for four days and nights, falling at last exhausted, every muscle in the body quivering from the great strain imposed upon them. The medicine dances were simply barbarous, and in way the braves created their skin and tortured themselves was hideous. Mr. Hickox says that he has seen an Indian gash each side of his breast and then insert sticks under a portion of the skin. To this rope would be attached and the other end fastened to the center pole of the pavilion. He